FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1848. [NO. 1616.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

WHEREAS, it appearing to the Honorable John L. Bailey, the Judge holding the Spring Term of this Court, that the business on the Civil Docket cannot be done at this Term: It is therefore Ordered, that a Special Term be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the *third Monday in June* next, and that all persons interested may have notice thereof—It is further Ordered, that publication be made by advertisement in both the newspapers published in Fayetteville.

Now, therefore, Notice is given to all Suitors, Witnesses and others, in civil cases, who were required to attend Spring Term 1848, and did not go, to make their personal appearance at the said Special Court, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law provides.

D. G. McRAE, Clerk.
May 13, 1848. 154☞

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
to close N. E. Rum,
200 cases Lime,
5 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Pale Rice Sugar,
2 do. N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 15, 1848. 150

NOTICE.

INSTRUCTION IN DANCING, WALTZING, &c. &c.

Monsieur Bossieux,

FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HAS the honor of presenting his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, and to announce that he will give a Course of SIXTEEN DANCING LESSONS for SIX Dollars. As the season is far advanced, and time unemployed, he respectfully requests the immediate attention of Parents who wish their sons to learn what the Ladies think the most refined and instructive for young persons, to remove manners, habits, deportment, address, and to those who have the care of their children and wards, the importance of acquiring the genteel accomplishment in early time. To impart instruction on delightful subject, the art of Dancing should be taught by a Professor who teaches by system and method, as in every other art or science. Monsieur B's mode of teaching is entirely different from the many that are taught in this country. His first Lesson will be given on Thursday next, the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, and will continue four times per week, at the discretion of young ladies and gentlemen. Lessons to young gentlemen only in the morning, and Ladies will be attended to in the afternoon. He will be happy to attend at private Parties, Balls, or at his Room, at such hours as convenient.

Ladies and Gentlemen, who attend Dancing Class, will be entitled to Polka Dances, by paying a Class Subscription as the figure requires but few to constitute. Mr B will be very happy to teach the Polka to those of such pupils as may desire it. Terms for Lessons will be $6 Subscription. The School will be open in the New Hotel.

May 15. 12

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 3d day of July next, the Land and Dwelling belonging to the estate of Joseph A. Bell, deceased, and lying on Cross Creek, containing about 12 acres, more or less.

ARCHD A. T. SMITH,
Com. and Master.
May 15, 1848. 15☞

Chills and Fever. Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases. They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq. is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 50 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
And Printers' Warehouse.

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

JOHN T. WHITE, Type Founder, has removed to No. 53 CLIFF STREET, corner of Beekman street, New York, and would call the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his assortment of

Types, Flowers and Ornaments,

Which will be found as varied and extensive as at any establishment in America, and to which constant additions are being made, and which are now offered at greatly reduced prices.

Also, PRESSES of the different kinds, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article required in a printing office, on the most reasonable terms.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same by stating the size of the paper or the particular style and quantity of the work to be executed.

Editors of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times previous to the first of July 1848, and send a copy of the paper containing the same to the Foundry, shall be allowed the amount of their charge on purchasing three times its amount.

May 9, 1848. 15-3w

Stolen from the Subscriber,

ON Saturday night the 6th May, a NEGRO WOMAN and TWO CHILDREN. The woman's name is Hannah; the eldest boy is named Wasdon and the youngest is named Curtis. The woman is of ordinary size, very black, and has a scar on her great toe. The oldest boy is a bright mulatto, and the youngest is black.—The woman is about thirty-six or seven years of age; one of the boys is about twelve years of age, and the other is about four years. There was a small Bay Mare stolen at the same time. The mare has a white spot in her forehead.

ANN McCULLIN.
Wayne county, May 8, 1848. 15-2w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday the 2d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*
May 13, 1848.—15-3t ☞Raleigh Register 2w

For Sale.—200 very superior Wayne county Bacon Hams; 15 bbls. best N. O. Molasses. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
May 8, 1848. 14tf

TO TEACHERS.

THE Proprietors of the Lumberton Academy wish to engage the services of a Teacher, capable of preparing Scholars for any of the Classes of the University. It is believed that the Institution will yield,—if a good Teacher can be procured, who will take charge of it permanently,—$750 or $1000 per annum.

Applications either by letter or in person, to either of the subscribers, at Lumberton, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

R. S. FRENCH,
R. E. TROY,
Committee.
Lumberton, May 5, 1848. 14-6w

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Genetic Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davies Recreations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 75; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 2 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Goodrich's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Ford's Lexicon of Language of Footmen; Book of Common Prayer, common variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.
April 22.

Copartnership Formed.

UNDER the title of PETER EVANS & SON, for the purpose of transacting the Mining and Grocery Business, at their Mills in Cool Spring county.

PETER EVANS
P. G. EVANS.
April 22, 1848. 12-6w

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, cheap at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 9tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Trinity School.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, Visiter.
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers to its pupils advantages for the Education of the Young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true manhood, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University, or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils, to which number, the School will, for the present, be limited; and of these, places for the larger part are already engaged. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS. For Board, Tuition, &c., for a Session of Five Months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 7th of June, 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

April 24, 1848. 12-6w

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Pale and Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Cover Seed.
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 160tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gumbroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linens; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silks; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton ditto; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices.

130tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

STAGE NOTICE.

NO baggage or packages will be forwarded by Stage from this place, or delivered if received here, until all charges are paid.

C. S. BARBEE, Agent.
May 1. 13-6wpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1848.

John Jarman, Ex'r, *vs.* Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment, levied on Lands of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next County Court, to be held for Duplin county, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Kenansville, the 3d Monday in April, 1848.

J. H. JERMAIN, Clk.
(Pr. adv. $3 00.) 14-6w

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "gut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 160tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.

HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 14tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Mouse Gingham and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap de Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmeretts,
Barages and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose, and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasolls,
Fine, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 83m

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Barages; Grenedines; plain and fig'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tartanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies; figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doeskin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars, very superior.

Super Panola, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Leghorn, and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had of any other establishment in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 27, 1848. 83m

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 HHDS. Sugar House MOLASSES.
50 do. Cuba ditto.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 25. 12tf

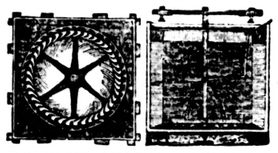
INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 6☞Y

HOWD'S UNITED STATES



PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying South of the James River and East of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Millwright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gate for the small Wheels are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of Iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

The price of the above Wheel has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.

Finding it entirely out of the power of my Agent to attend to the sale of these valuable Wheels in the South-western part of the State of North Carolina, I would sell this valuable Patent at unprecedented low prices, singly or collectively, in the following Counties, to-wit: Cherokee, Macon, Buncombe, Yancey, McDowell, Burke, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Union, Orange, Rowan, Cabarrus, Davie, Surry, Anson, Stokes, Stanly, Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond, and others. Millwrights, Mill owners, and others, would find it greatly to their interest by availing themselves of this offer, as I am determined to sell at such prices as will enable purchasers to profit by it. For further particulars, address my Agent, Mr. A. P. Hurt, Fayetteville, N. C., who will give prompt attention to all enjoiers or inquiries, and will furnish models to purchasers of County Rights.

URIAH WELLS.

As regards the utility of this valuable Patent, I refer to the Certificates attached.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operat on for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms, and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, those wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one-third the water then used; and having executed to the company a bond in $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the Company.

Petersburg, November 17, 1847.

Petersburg, Mills 30th Dec., 1847.

M. C. Works—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, furnished by you, which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it grounded in our most *twenty bushels per hour*. During the last years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has excelled the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MURRAY.

Petersburg, December 22, 1847.

This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 90 Looms, with all the other Machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 15 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, when with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Sup't Battersea Manf. Co.

Shadwell Mills, Albemarle County, Va., March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1847.

This certifies that Mr A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice.

GEO McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1847.

This certifies that I have had many years experience as miller, and am acquainted with most kinds of water wheels in use, but my experience with Howd's Cast Iron Patent Wheel, which I am now using in Mr. McNeill's Mill, possesses many advantages; and I believe that millers generally would be greatly benefitted by adopting them; and I would recommend them to public notice.

I. W. CLARK.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Sup't of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 5th Jan'y, 1848:

The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.

Respectfully, yours,
U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

☞ The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatting Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

Address, A. P. HURT,
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 5, 1848. 14-w

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 9tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, House Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittimore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only.

Also, a few casks prime Apple BRANDY.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to wit: Manicabo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week,)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. He stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.
Fayetteville, April 3. 9

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDELL.
March 4, 1848. 5tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21. 3-tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 18th, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instrument, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In Winter, the dress is of merino or other suitable material, of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of Pupils should be marked with the owner's name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

April 3, 1848. 10-8w

DR. GORDON'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Sick Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Belongs of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 *Bushels or* 25,000 *Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ 82 per dozen; or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 7-6-ow1y

HENRY CLAY.

In consequence of a slur or insinuation in one of C. M. Clay's numerous missives to the press, that "we paid his debts," the following interesting correspondence has been laid before us for publication.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1848.

You will recollect that soon after the defeat of the Whigs in '44 a proposition was made to erect a monument to the memory of H. Clay. Many of the Whigs in all parts of the United States were ready to contribute and anxious to see the project carried into effect. Soon after another proposition was made to raise a liberal donation to be presented to Mr. Clay for the purpose of beautifying and ornamenting Ashland. Let Ashland be the monument and Mr. Clay the architect said the Whigs in all parts of the United States. It is known that Mr. Clay's House has been thronged with visitors for the last 20 years and nearly as much so by his political opponents as by his political friends.

These numerous visiters are all invited to partake of the hospitalities of Mr. Clay, which, but few decline. This has, of course, been a constant source of expense to Mr. Clay, aside from the time which he has been obliged to devote to such visiters. The manner of the Colden fund in England, received the unqualified approbation of the Whig party. They were anxious that a channel might be opened by which their donations could be collected and forwarded to Mr. Clay. A plan was finally devised, and all the arrangements made to carry the plan into effect. Several of the United States' Senators suggested that Mr. Clay's consent should first be obtained. It was supposed by some of his most intimate friends that the plan would not be approved by Mr. Clay, and that he would not receive any such donation if tender. W. B. Wedgewood, Esq., of this city, was accordingly requested to address Mr. Clay upon the subject, and make known to him the plan of the Whigs, which was about to be carried into effect. Accordingly, in the early part of July, 1846, he addressed a letter to Mr. Clay upon the subject. The following is the reply of Mr. Clay.

ASHLAND, July 30th, '46.

Dear Sir, I received your friendly letter, and feel under great obligations to you for the kind intentions and purposes towards me which it expresses. You have thought it due to me that I should be presented with some large and liberal testimonial of a pecuniary nature by the Whigs of the U. S., and with that view you have devised a plan of accomplishing the object which is sketched in your letter. I regret, my dear sir, the consequences to our country which have resulted from the defeat of the Whigs in 1844. We are now most sensibly feeling them, and I fear it will be a long time before they cease to operate. For myself I ought to entertain no regret. I am probably happier here than I should be in the exalted station, to which the partiality of my friends was desirous of elevating me.

But after deliberately considering the design communicated in your letter, I feel constrained to express my disapprobation of it. Since the unfortunate issue of the Presidential election, numerous testimonies of the attachment and esteem of my Whig brethren, in every variety of form, and from every quarter of the horizon have been poured in upon me; and scarcely a week elapses without my receiving some fresh proof of their regard. Many of my friends too, in the most delicate and unostentatious manner imaginable have contributed to my relief from pecuniary embarrassment. *This was done without any previous knowledge on my part, by applying directly to my creditors and cancelling my obligations held by them. And I remain even to this day ignorant of the names of most of these generous contributors.*

Under all the circumstances I cannot think of giving my consent to any further appeal to the purses of my friends. The possibility of my being a burden to any part of the community, would afflict me infinitely more than I could be benefited by any amount of pecuniary assistance however great.

It is true that I am not rich, but I am now nearly free from debt, and I possess a competency to enable me to live in comfort during the remainder of my days, and to fulfil some of the duties of hospitality. If I cannot extend it to all who honor me by their numerous calls to this place, I am sure of an apology in the liberality and justice of their hearts. I trust, too, my dear sir, that you will approve the motives which prompt the transmission of this answer to your obliging letter. My gratitude to you is just as lively as it would have been if I had returned one of an opposite import.

I am truly your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Mr. William B. Wedgewood.

Breach of Marriage Promise.—A Mr. Dewitt Clinton Winchell, of Ulster county, New York, brought a suit against Miss Elizabeth Bogart, for a breach of the marriage

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE WHIG CONVENTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following arrangements have been adopted in relation to the Whig National Convention of Nomination, and the Whig Young Men's Convention of Ratification.

A Committee will be in attendance at the Whig Reading Room, N. E. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, from the 5th of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 8 to 10 P. M., to register the names of the members of the Nominating Convention and to receive them on behalf of the Whigs of Philadelphia.

The upper Saloon of the Museum Building, Ninth st. below Chesnut, has been engaged for the use of the *Nominating* Convention, which will be assembled at that place at 11 A. M. on Wednesday the seventh of June.

The Whig Young Men's National Convention of Ratification will be held in Independence Square, on Thursday, the 8th of June.

Measures are in progress to provide for the proper accommodation of the guests of the city on the 7th and 8th of June.

E. E. SMITH, Chairman
of the Committee of Arrangement.

WHIG YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION.

TO THE YOUNG WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Whigs:—The Whigs of Philadelphia have delegated the undersigned, in their name, to solicit your attendance at the Whig Young Men's National Convention of Ratification, to be held in Independence Square, in this city, on Thursday, the 8th of June next.

Whatever preference or prejudices may be entertained in relation to the candidates for the Presidency, it is our duty, as members of a party acting together for patriotic purposes, to sustain the nomination of the Whig National Convention. The preservation of the Whig organization, at all times important, and the maintenance of its harmony and unity of action, are now demanded by every consideration which can influence all alive to the momentous issues of the approaching Presidential contest, and the consequences to flow from their arbitrament. The destiny of the nation, and the character of its institutions, will be *permanently* affected by the result of this struggle. Distracted, divided and discomfited, we shall fall before the onset of a powerful opposition, animated by the hope of retaining power, and instigated to exertion, by the rewards of active partizanship. United, firm and resolute, and inspired by the purest and most elevated ambition—that of rescuing our beloved country from the perils which envelope her—no combination, however strongly cemented by selfish purposes, can prevail against us.

As a band of brethren, then, prepared to surrender every private feeling, we invoke you to assemble with us on the consecrated ground, where the Declaration was first proclaimed, which gave us a place among the Independent nations of the earth. There, after the example of our ancestors, and in the same spirit of devotion to Republican Liberty, and Constitutional Government, which actuated them, let us devote ourselves to a contest, involving the principles, to the support of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. There, let us show our regard for their illustrious memories, by engaging in an effort to vindicate, and restore to its pristine purity, the Constitution, which crowned the sufferings and patriotism of the war of Independence.

You need no appeal from us, as an incentive to action. The history of the present Federal Administration, from its origin to the present time, with its disastrous influence upon the trade, commerce and character of the nation, is sufficient, if itself, to arouse the most apathetic to a sense of duty. That guarantee of prosperity and industry, the Protective Tariff Act of 1842—which, during its existence, replenished an exhausted treasury with revenue, and brought back comfort and employment to the home of the laborer, was prostrated by Congress, at the dictation of an Executive, whose followers had pledged him to its support. In its repeal, the known wishes of the people were disregarded, and the most solemn promises violated, with a recklessness hitherto unknown to the laws of honorable political warfare.

Obedient to the pledges of a partisan caucus, rather than to the duties of his station, and the national interests, the Executive next sought to plunge us into a war with England, for the sake of a few acres of wild waste and mountain land, beyond the line of 49 degrees in the sterile and uncultivated region of the Oregon. Foiled in this attempt by the firmness of the Senate, and, apparently instigated by a destructive passion, upon a question of diplomatic etiquette, by his own act, and without consultation with the war-making power, he commences hostilities with the Republic of Mexico. From time to time, through his official organ, he has avowed his intention to prosecute the contest, until the nationality of Mexico is extinguished and its independence is absorbed in the American Union. Whatever may be our opinions, as to the cause of this war, as Whigs, we are unanimous against the right of the Executive to engage the nation in hostilities, without the *previous* assent of Congress, which body the Constitution has exclusively invested with the power to make, and declare, war. Against schemes of conquest and spoliation on the part of this government, we protest in the same terms, that we would apply to the unholy invasion of Poland by the despotic sovereigns, who have parcelled her bleeding remains amongst themselves, and upon whose crime a fearful retribution is now being inflicted by a people, driven to resistance by long continued outrage.

Apparently determined to obstruct every effort upon the part of the representatives of the people, to promote the interests of their constituents, the Executive has vetoed bills, appropriating money for the repair and construction of harbors on the storm swept coasts of the Northern lakes, and the Atlantic boarder, and for the protection of human life on the Western waters, by the removal of obstructions from the channels of the great rivers. In consequence of this unjustifiable interference of the Executive with the action of Congress, upon domestic questions, hundreds of valuable lives have been lost and millions of property destroyed, and the shores of the Lakes are now nearly bereft of artificial havens.

It is in vain to deny it; the *forms* of a republic alone survive. We are governed by the will *of one man*. The voice of the People, as expressed by their representatives, is set at nought. The constitutional privileges of Congress are no longer respected, and the passions and prejudices of a single individual, at no time distinguished by any high attributes of mind or character, now sway the fortunes of this country. Shall we suffer the Constitution to be thus violated, with impunity?—Shall we, when the Old World is arousing itself against the ONE MAN POWER, calmly permit that odious instrument of popular oppression to be established on the ruins of our Republican institutions? At least, let it never be said of us, Whigs, that we slumbered when the tocsin of national peril was sounding in our ears. Let us raise the banners of Popular Privilege, and wage an exterminating war against this enormous Executive Prerogative, that threatens to overthrow, and crush beneath it, the co-ordinate branches of the government.

We cherish the glory that has been reflected upon the nation, by the brilliant achievements of our army in the victories, which in despite of the faults of the Administration, have lighted up its progress, from the Gulf to the Sierras, that encompass the memorable field of Buena Vista, and the table land on which the City of Mexico stands. In common with all, but the instruments of power, we are indignant at the wrongs of the General, whose valor and skill led our troops to triumph against the most appalling odds. While the country was yet resounding with acclamations at his unparalleled actions, we have witnessed with the deepest humiliation, an effort made in Congress to deprive one, of even the empty honor of a congratulatory vote, and subsequently, a recommendation from the Executive to supercede him in command, by a person who had never set a squadron in the field. Every mail now brings the proceedings of a Court, created for the purpose of destroying the reputation of another General, whose victories, in two wars, have filled the world with his fame.

Against an Administration thus lost to every honorable impulse, dead to every patriotic emotion, bent only on schemes of personal aggrandizement, and resolutely determined on compassing its aims, in defiance of the Constitution and Laws, we again call you, Young Whigs, to the field.—The city of brotherly love will be proud to receive you as her guests, and the Whigs of Philadelphia, where the colors of our faith have never yet been struck since they were planted on the battlements, will be rejoiced to open their doors and greet you, as fellow soldiers in the glorious cause of the National Regeneration.

E. JOY MORRIS,
W. S. PRICE,
H. W. AREY,
CHAS. GILPIN,
ALEX. MURPHY.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1848.

The Michigan Whig Convention, by a unanimous vote, instructed their delegates to the National Convention to vote for Mr. Clay.

The New Postage Bill.—The following are described to be some of the principal provisions of the bill reported by the Post Office Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives:

The circulation of all newspapers free of postage within thirty miles of the place of publication, not above the superficies of 1900 square inches.

Under one hundred miles and over thirty, one-half cent; over one hundred and for any distance, one cent.

Newspapers above 1900 inches to pay pamphlet and magazine postage, which is two cents for the first ounce, and half of one cent for all greater distances.

Newspapers under 500 square inches go free for the first thirty miles, and pay quarter of one cent for all greater distances. Transient newspapers pay two cents when not sent from the office of publication.

Publishers of pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, are allowed a free exchange, the same as the publishers of newspapers.—*N. Y. Journal Commerce.*

A Scene.—A New York paper reports the following as part of the proceedings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, whose anniversary was held in that city on Wednesday:

Mr Burleigh, a gentleman dressed in somewhat clerical style, and decorated with a profusion of hair on his head and face, reaching down as breast, said he had no hope that the Supreme Court would decide against the constitutionality of slavery. He launched into an argument which he sought to sustain by legal references; but, being corrected in his references, he sat down, drawing his remarks to a premature close.

The Hutchinson family sung an abolition song, avowing revolution if there be not emancipation.

Wendell Phillips was delighted to hear this song, because those who sung it intended it as a confession of wrong in singing a song in honor of that hoary-headed sinner, Henry Clay.

Here there was a tremendous outburst of displeasure, and for some moments every word was drowned in the hisses which this language excited. Finally—

Lloyd Garrison rose and said that it was the custom of the society to hear every one's views, and to invite all to the platform to express them; but it does not invite rowdyism or the admission of rowdy men.

Voice.—We are Americans.

Voice.—Three cheers for Henry Clay. "Hurrah!" "Hurrah!" "Hurrah!"

Garrison.—I say rowdies, because no one but a rowdy would propose three cheers when the platform is free to him on which to express his opinions.

Voice.—Any man who declaims against Henry Clay is a traitor to his country.

A lady without a hat said that the subject of finance was of great moment, and she regretted to see little enthusiasm on that point. She added with great simplicity and amiability, "if we wish to see John C. Calhoun gnash his teeth and die in agony, let us resolve to raise the standard of abolition in every city, town and village in the land." She pledged herself to raise $100, if she had to borrow it. Garrison offered the following: Resolved that slaveholders can have no rights and no rightful existence. They were never created by God." This was debated the whole day.

WARNING TO THE SOUTH!

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in the South to his friend a Merchant in the North.

Communicated to the National Intelligencer.

"It is needless to say, I presume, that you must take care what you do in these times, for they are full of panic. I think they are *worse* than any I ever knew before. Heretofore revulsions have come from over-action on sound basis. Now, in the universal disarrangement of business in Europe, the *foundation* seems to be *shaken*, and may be destroyed for a time. Never was the prospect of the Southern States so black. Never did the policy and wisdom of the friends of domestic industry shine forth so gloriously as now. The "Free-traders" were for staking the prosperity of the country upon old decrepit Europe, and *they have succeeded*, and see the result. The Whigs were for building up a home demand for our produce as rapidly as possible until that demand for cotton would have been permanent instead of secondary to Europe; and then that great Southern interest would have been *secured*, let Europe go as she would. Injured of course, it would be by such a state of things as the present, but not threatened, as it now is, with *destruction*."

Incendiarics.—On the night of the 2d inst., the summer residence of Mrs. Robbins, about two miles from town was burnt down. As there had been no fire on the premises for some time it must have been fired by design.

On Wednesday night last, Col. D. S. Harllee's Saw mill at his plantation about five miles from town, was also burnt down. There can be no doubt but this was the work of an incendiary.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

GEN. SCOTT.

This accomplished General and gallant soldier, contrary to the expectations and the hopes of our citizens, has embarked directly for New York. It is said that the General when at Vera Cruz looked somewhat jaded and care-worn, but his commanding appearance and martial bearing, elicited the admiration of even the Mexican population, who rushed to see him with almost the same degree of eagerness that characterized the Americans.—The following is a copy of a letter received by a gentleman in New Orleans, and published in the Evening Mercury:

JALAPA, Mexico, April 28, 1848.

My Dear ——: As I may not have time at Vera Cruz to put pen to paper, I write now, though much fatigued and half sick with a cold. I am—being too late in the season—pushing on rapidly, to embark from the beach, without entering that city. [Vera Cruz.]

I have written ahead to have ready, if possible, a vessel to take me directly to the Narrows, below New York, whence I shall proceed, without entering that city, to my family at Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

I have learned, on the road, that some of the spirited and patriotic citizens of New Orleans—including, perhaps, the Municipal authorities—are thinking of taking public notice of my arrival among them; and possibly there may be a few persons in other places on the route to the North, (inland) who would give the long absent soldier a passing cheer or two. This, my dear sir, is another reason why I should hasten to my family at its home in the sequestered village fifteen miles this side of New York; for, laboring as I am, under the public displeasure of the Executive, it would be highly improper in me, as a soldier, to put myself in the way of provoking a cheer or a shout from my warm-hearted countrymen. Should there be any such intention in New Orleans, as I have alluded to, please make all necessary explanations and apologies for me; for I make a great sacrifice of feeling, to a sense of public duty, by avoiding on my return home some hundreds of personal friends whom I should have the chance of greeting by the inland route. * * *

Always, my dear ——, your friend,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Warm Testimony of Affection to General Scott.—The American Star, published in the city of Mexico, in its number of the 23d ultimo, states that on the departure of the late commander in chief, the warmest demonstrations of affection were lavished on him by his late companions in arms:

Yesterday morning his friends—and their name is legion—assembled on the street fronting his dwelling, and, as he was too much overcome to receive them all, those who had not the happiness of shaking him by the hand, were glad to get a sight of him as he departed. Those who had not even the chance of seeing him, mounted their horses and followed him on the road, determined that he who had led them from victory to victory, should not leave the valley of his great operations, without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was too much exhausted by his late heavy labors, and the emotions of parting with his brothers in arms, to ride on horseback—as it proceeded along the causeway to El Penon, the officers crowded, and as fast as one could give the "God bless you, General," and fall back, his place was supplied by another, and so the adieus continued for a long way on the road.

Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz.—The Vera Cruz Free American has the following:—

Arrival and Departure of Gen Scott.—Sunday last, at about 4 o'clock P. M., the greatest excitement that was ever recorded in the annals of Vera Cruz, existed among the American population of this city. Hurrah, spouted from mouth to mouth, from street to street, made every one spring from their dwellings to the street, as if all were struck with the same thought. The enthusiasm was greater than ever we had witnessed before.

We cannot let this occasion pass without expressing our feelings and those of the American citizens of Vera Cruz, in regard to the conduct of the administration towards a man who has so nobly fought for his country, and so gloriously shed undying fame on our arms.

Indignation is aroused in the heart of every American, and the nation, without distinction of party, will reward true merit, and show the administration that intrigue cannot succeed with an enlightened people.

Since the beginning of the war, our Government has committed acts so arbitrary, that they will ever be a disgrace to the Republic. Party principles have guided the Administration in the wrong paths, and while the people's feelings are mostly excited by the glorious achievements of our troops, the cabinet at Washington, instead of liberally rewarding those who are entitled to their thanks, degrades them, contrary to the will of the people; and, that, to suit the views of a few individuals, who seek the Presidency and fear the popularity which some of the heroes of this war have gained.

We are not enemies of the Administration—we gave our vote for it in 1844; but we cannot pardon ingratitude, especially when it involves the nation against its will.

The Court of Inquiry met at St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans, on the morning of the 8th instant, and after a brief session with closed doors adjourned until the next day, when various witnesses in that city were to have been examined. The Court was then expected to adjourn to the city of Frederick, in Maryland.

We learn from Gen. Cushing that there is little doubt of the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Mexican Congress. If a quorum does not soon convene at Queretaro, the Government will have the treaty passed through the forms, *without* a quorum—that is, it the American Commissioners will accept of it in that way.

N. O. Crescent.

Another Presidential War Threatened.—The President has communicated to the Senate, in answer to a call of that body, copies of certain despatches from the Navy Department to our Naval Officers.—The National Intelligencer says—The following extract from one letter addressed to Commodore Perry *since the Senate has had the Yucatan question under debate*, will show what designs are not only meditated, but are even about being carried into execution, with the obvious intent, without the consent of Congress, to involve this country in a fresh war, on the ground of a supposed continental duty or necessity *on the part of the Executive:*

"While the United States are engaged in a war with Mexico, the actual presence, without our consent, of the armed force of a neutral Power within the territory of our enemy, co-operating with any portion of the Mexican people in military operations, [even assisting the Yucatanese to resist the Indians, we suppose,] cannot be permitted. Such a state of things, it is hoped, will not occur. If you should have reason to believe that it will, you will communicate it without further delay, that THE PRESIDENT *may take such measures as HIS constitutional duty will require at his hands.*"

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

Accounts heretofore received from the peninsula of Yucatan represented that Jacinto Pat, the principal chief of the revolted Indians, was negotiating with the Government for an adjustment of their difficulties, but was regarded with suspicion, because, while he was offering to lay down his arms for certain considerations and indemnities, Cecilio Ehi, another chief, was desolating the country. The Government, however, had gone so far as to direct all Indians imprisoned on account of insurrections to be set at large, and all criminal prosecutions against Indians for the same offence to be discontinued; and, in an action which took place on the 13th April, between some three hundred Indians of Ehi's division and the Yucatecos, the latter succeeded in putting the Indians to route, after killing and wounding a third of their number.

It now appears, by the latest intelligence from Yucatan, contained in the Vera Cruz "Arco Iris" of the 3d instant, that the negotiations above referred to have resulted, at least, in a temporary settlement of the existing differences between the hostile races. The Spaniards, it seems, have conceded every point demanded by the Indians: yet, notwithstanding this, the letter indicates that some of the tribes are much dissatisfied with the treaty.

Correspondence of the Vera Cruz Arco Iris.

CAMPECHY, April 25, 1848.

"Dear Sir; I take this opportunity of communicating to you the most important news.

"The country becomes every day in a worse condition; and if, in four months, foreign aid does not arrive, Yucatan will not survive. The negotiations which have been concluded with the Chief Pat will only serve us momentarily. The treaty runs in this wise: Pat, at the instance of his friends, signed articles highly degrading to the whites and their Government. Pat is to be Governor during life of the Indians. Don Barbachino is to be Governor of the whites during life. Twenty-five hundred guns, taken from the Indians previous to the war, are to be returned to Pat. All debts due by the Indians are to be remitted. The uncultivated lands which had been sold by the Government shall become common property.—There shall not be any personal contribution in Yucatan. The right of *estola* is abolished.

"The other Indian chiefs, however, deny that Pat had any right to make this treaty. His troops are abandoning him, and committing the worst sort of excesses. This army, it is thought, will soon take Izamel, which they were besieging.

"I ought also to tell you that Pat says he has sent emissaries to other parts of the Republic of Mexico to promote insurrection; and they having returned, he, from their statements, anticipated the greatest success."

[This seems to corroborate the intimation made previously in our columns, that the Indian insurrection in San Luis Potosi and Guadalajara were connected with the Yucatan revolt.—*Arco Iris.*]

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE LINE OF STEAMERS TO CHINA.

We referred, on Saturday, to the report made by Mr. King, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, for a line of steamers to China. The general conception of the system originated with Mr. King, and he is entitled to all the credit of the father of it. In illustration of his views, and as confirmatory of the advantages which the plan proposed, Lieut. Maury has thrown much light on the subject. Lieut. Maury, as our readers know, has charge of the National Observatory at Washington. In reply to some inquiries directed to him from Mr. King, Lieut. M. enters into an examination of the route which the steamers ought to take, and states some very curious, but, perfectly conclusive, facts on the subject. The idea has been general, that to communicate advantageously with the west coast of the continent and to increase our intercourse with China it would be necessary to construct a ship canal from Chagres to Panama, or from some other point on the Gulf to the Pacific, and to proceed thence, by way of the Sandwich Islands, to Canton. This idea Lieut. M. in the letter to which we have referred, demonstrates to be erroneous. This letter we had previously read in the Southern Literary Messenger, to which periodical it had been communicated for publication, and it was then our intention to have called greater attention to it, and to have printed some of the statements made in it. This we shall briefly do now.

The error of the idea which supposed that a ship canal across from Chagres to Panama, was the best and shortest route, consisted in not considering, that the distance across the Pacific on this line is almost twice as great as it is to go northerly on a great circle, in conformity to the figure of the earth, and cross from one continent to the other where the degrees of longitude converge towards the pole, and are not much more than half as far across as they are within the tropics.

Lieut. Maury demonstrates this fact, by stating, that if we place one end of a string on a globe at Panama, draw it tight with the other end at Shanghae, it will cross the isthmus diagonally, pass up the Gulf of Mexico, and through Louisiana to the west of the Mississippi river, and describing a circle, will pass to the south of Columbia river, and crossing the Pacific, will, in its great northerly inclination, touch along the chain of Aleutian or Fox Islands, and as it approaches Japan and China, pass the straits of Sanger, between the islands of Niphon or Japan and Jesso, and through the sea of Japan, passing near to Quelpaert's island—which has been taken possession of by the British—and terminate at Shanghae.

This line, as the committee say, explodes the idea of a ship canal across the isthmus. And for other reasons, such as the difficulties of approach by vessel to the proposed terminations of the canal, the want of a proper supply of water for it, and the unhealthy region through which it would pass, it is found that the proposed canal across the isthmus of Tehuantepec is impracticable.

The rapid settlement now going on of the Oregon territory, and the fact that Congress had passed a law for establishing a line of steamers from Panama to a port in the United States, caused the Naval Committee to give their attention to this subject of opening a steam communication with China. In the examination of this question, the Committee go into a close investigation of the advantages which would result from such an intercourse with China, and they show, by statements, that they would be so decided, that it is the duty of the government to lose no time in carrying into effect the recommendation of the Committee for establishing lines of government war steamers from the port of Monterey or San Francisco, in California, to Shanghae and Canton in China, and from the same port to the Sandwich Islands. The Committee proposes a line of war steamers, because the present great object being to protect our commerce, as well as to communicate intelligence in the shortest possible time from one continent to the other and to the Sandwich Islands, it seems to be necessary to employ, for a few years at least, government war steamers of a large class, with suitable accommodations for passengers, who shall, under proper regulations be received on board.

A railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific is demonstrated to be the true means of communication between the two oceans. The route of that proposed by Mr. Whitney is examined, and preference is given to a line which should start from Memphis, on the Mississippi, and run to Monterey, on the Pacific. But the Committee rightly considering that, as the railroad has not yet been commenced, and will not be completed for many years, it is proper to avail ourselves of the most practicable and expeditious route which may now offer. This route is thus laid down:

From New York to Chagres,	2,500 miles.
Thence to Panama,	50 do.
Panama to Monterey or San Francisco,	3,000 do.
From San Francisco to Shanghae,	5,400 do.
Total distance from N. York to Shanghae,	10,950 do.

The present sailing route, around either Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, is from 18,000 to 20,000 miles.

By the new route the whole distance may be made in about 45 days.

There seems to be every reason for Congress taking decisive measures to carry the proposition of the Committee into effect, and we trust they will do so.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—A brig arrived at New York on the 6th inst. which was built at Marietta, Ohio, and freighted with flour, pork, &c. at Madison, Indiana, 1000 miles from the sea, in the heart of the country. Her voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi, and by sea to New York, was probably about as far as across the Atlantic.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE THOUGHTS.

Great is the power of thought. All the elementary principles of moral conduct may be found in the thoughts. They are the seeds of action, the faint outlines of good or evil, the ground-work of the whole picture of human life. The whole current of morality flows from these little fountains, which rise unobserved in the secret chambers of mind and perception. A moral agent *thinks* himself either into virtue or vice, into happiness or misery. The wretched criminal who trembles before the bar of insulted justice; who is horror-struck while faithful witnesses are developing his guilt; and while he expects from the lips of the Judge, the sentence of that law which has no ears for his supplications, may trace back all his guilt and his wretchedness to his thoughts. The murderer, whose hands are stained with the blood of his fellow-man, who pitied not the cries of his wretched victim, when about to strike the fatal blow, and who survives his deed of death only to die more hideously, first by the gnawings of his own conscience, and then by the stern hand of retributive justice, may thank his thoughts for all the shame and suffering of which he becomes a public example. He who, having fallen under the dominion of his passions, has sunk into the abject slave of a lawless and brutal appetite, and who in the heedless and impetuous career to which it urges him, has abused the confidence of friendship and the implicit reliance of unsuspecting affection, and trampled on the most sacred rights of innocence and virtue, may in the hour of reflection and remorse refer to his thoughts all the unhappiness which he feels—all the conscious shame and degradation which he suffers. He who boldly disclaims the authority of his Maker, and by this act abolishes all moral distinctions, and abrogates all moral obligations, and in rebellion the most unnatural and impious, rises against "the Father of an infinite majesty," began his impiety with the treasonous speculations of thought. He who has inked crime with crime, making one enormity necessary to cover another, until he has completed a concatenation of revolting offences, may find the first link of the chain among his thoughts. It becomes us, then, to guard well our thoughts. In a certain sense, we have no power over the thinking faculty; we are not able by any effort to suspend entirely the current of perception and thought. We have no power to produce a state of mental inaction. The mind is essentially active; it cannot remain still and do nothing; we must continue to feel, to perceive, to think, in spite of ourselves. The only power which we possess, is the power of breaking the continuity of our mental operations, the ability to interrupt the trains of our ideas.—Though we have not the power of excluding thought from the mind, we are able to change its direction, to empoy it about whatever subjects we please, and to this extent, therefore, to vary and control its character. This is all the ability we possess, and on the right management of this power, our happiness and moral dignity depend. Our thoughts have their character varied by the character of the objects which employ them.—They resemble a vein of water passing over various mineral strata, it gushes forth with some mineral impregnation. So, our thoughts partake of the nature of the things with which they are conversant. When these are evil, our thoughts will be so too; when they are pure, so will our thoughts be. A mind which is continually filled with low and grovelling images, which finds its habitual employment amid the objects and the scenes of sensuality and vice, will necessarily contract all the defilement which belongs to its objects, and will send forth only polluted streams. The mind, on the other hand, which finds its most habitual and delighted employment in thinking on "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," will be insensibly assimilated in its nature to the nature of the things which it contemplates. It should be the care then of all who would form themselves to virtue and honor, who would train themselves for glory and immortality, to watch over their thoughts; to impress upon them a right character and direction, and for this purpose to engage them about such objects only as are approved by the sanctions of Truth and Virtue.

There is another consideration, which should engage the attention of all who are aiming at the right management of their thoughts. The thoughts have naturally free range; they walk in a retirement which no eye can penetrate but that of Omniscience; they are, therefore, easily tempted to stray. If allowed too much latitude, they become *wandering thoughts*. When they assume this character, they are bad irrespectively of the subjects about which they are employed,—because their tendency is to enfeeble the mind. To produce this effect, it matters not what may be the materials out of which imagination forms its day dreams of enjoyment. It may build a palace of luxury and pride, or glory amid the embattled fortress, and the tented field of ambition. It may create for itself "a wilderness of sweets," and construct a Paradise where the eye may view

"To all delight of human sense exposed
In narrow room Nature's whole wealth."

In this Paradise may be nothing but innocence, charity and all mental enjoyments. There Virtue may display all her charms, and Friendship respond with all her sympathies, and Benevolence expatiate amid her noblest purposes, and Devotion indulge her purest aspirations, and the spirit of universal Peace and Love shed its sweetest attractions. But to construct such a Paradise, the mind *labors* and is *exhausted*, and after all it is a falsehood. The tendency of indulging the thoughts in their vagrant disposition, is to weaken the judgment, to fill the mind with images instead of thoughts, to give to the imagination undue prominence among the mental powers, to lower the understanding, and so disqualify us for managing with ease and correctness the realities of life. It should be the aim, then, of all who desire to impart to their mental powers the greatest possible strength and vigor, who wish to acquire habits of prompt and *effective* thinking, to exercise constant and close vigilance over their thoughts, to restrain them from wandering, to preserve them from the influence of indolence and levity. And the only way by which this can be done, is to give them sufficient and appropriate employment *at home*, keep them always busy under a strict supervision and a rigid discipline, and the habit of vigorous and effective thinking will be acquired.

B.

FOREIGN.

From Europe.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE—TRIUMPH OF LAMARTINE, &c. &c.

The Cambria sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult. The papers and letters from London and Liverpool are to the 29th ult. inclusive.

Arming in Ireland progresses with great rapidity and enthusiasm.

The diminution of bullion in the Bank of England was exciting attention.

At the elections in Paris, Lamartine led the poll. He received 95 per cent. of all the votes cast, and Ledru Rollin 35 per cent. Louis Blanc and Albert had each about one vote in 40.

A letter from Lord Shrewsbury states that the Pope on receiving the Envoy from the United States accredited to Rome, said —"I shall be extremely happy to enter into a treaty with so great a nation, especially with one in which the Church has nothing to fear from the Government nor the government from the church."

The advices from the manufacturing districts throughout England and Scotland are, in some respects, more favorable than those previously received. There had been considerable business done in Manchester, especially in goods suitable for India, China, and the Levant, but at prices lower than the previous week. There is not much improvement in prospect, and the spinners and manufacturers are very heavy losers, notwithstanding the cheapness of the raw material. Yarns are lower in price, and but little business doing.

All kinds of breadstuffs are in good demand, and prices had an upward tendency.

It is said that M. Lamartine has concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the French republic, Switzerland, the Italian States, and that portion of Germany represented in the Diet at Frankfort.

FROM FRANCE.

After the extraordinary excitement in the Parisian capital, incidental to the prodigious display of troops and national guards, our neighbors have subsided into a calm. No fewer than 40,000 armed men assisted at the recent great spectacle of national fraternization; and this demonstration, with the introduction of a considerable body of the troops of the line into the capital, have concurred in maintaining tranquility.

On Sunday the great event of the elections immediately followed the spectacle of the Thursday previous; and fortunately, all the apprehensions entertained of great disturbances during the progress of this formality have been falsified. The voters have performed their duties in Paris without any interruption of the public peace; indeed, the quietness which prevails and the paucity of actual voters, compared with the number of real electors, would argue an indifference of public spirit rather than any vehement degree of patriotism, one way or the other. Great complaints are made of the open bribery and corruption inseparable from universal suffrage. Stringent endeavors have been made by the authorities to prevent an abuse of the elective franchise; but as many voters have each procured, with apparent facility, no fewer than seven or eight tickets, entitling them to vote as many times. The Provisional Government continues its most extraordinary system of arbitrary decrees. Notwithstanding its first pledge, "that no system of taxes should be imposed by the Provisional Government; that it belonged to the national delegates to decide this point, and that an opposite conduct on its part would imply the boldest usurpation—in spite of this a decree has been issued, abolishing the tax on salt, which is to take effect on the 1st January next, many months after the National Assembly shall have met together. In lieu of this unquestionably obnoxious and mischievous impost, they have imposed a tax on the rent of apartments, &c., and also a tax of one per cent. on all mortgage moneys, whether on funds or on the land, either held in trust, waiting the judgment of the law courts. Besides this a serious income tax aimed to be levied on property, the Provisional Government seems resolved to put it out of the power of their successors, whoever they may be, to restore matters to the *ante quo* in any department. The judges have been removed from their offices, under the pretence of their having administered the law since 1830 with a monarchical bias incompatible with republican views.

The provisional government has also passed a decree definitely abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French republic. The decree is to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. An indemnity is to be granted to the slave owners, the amount and form of which is to be fixed by the National Assembly. Now, with these decrees issuing daily, one after the other, scarcely leaving us breathing time to discuss the merits or demerits of any one of them, we cannot but ask ourselves, by what authority the provisional government ventures upon such sweeping changes; and whether such arbitrary ordinances are in accordance with any principle of representative government, and with their own declared principles of action? The provisional government seem apparently resolved, *coute qui coute*, to pass certain decrees, so as to render reaction a work of utter impossibility. As we anticipated, the railways in actual work throughout France have been appropriated by the state, and the owners of the shares are to be reimbursed in five per cent stock, valued at the average price of the last six months, the shares being appraised upon the same principle. The unfinished lines will no doubt be seized upon also, but the terms of indemnification will be different, owing to the unequal position of the funds and property of the respective companies.

As far as we can collect from the confused accounts we receive of the elections throughout France, attended as they have been with the most wholesale bribery and corruption and even violence, we think the new Assembly will be decidedly republican, but rather of a moderate than of an ultra character. Lamartine appears to have received the unanimous vote of all parties. Dupont de l'Eure, Marrast, Arago, Marie, Garnier Pages, Bethmont, Carnot, and Cremieux rank after him. MM Cormenin, Beranger, (the poet) Lammenais, come next. Albert stands 25th on the list of the second arrondissement. MM Ledru Rollin, Flocon, and Louis Blanc are much lower in their list, but their return is said to be certain. Odillon Barrott, L'Herbette, Vavin, and Quenutte, son of the Conventionalist, have been elected in the department of the Asine. All the coal-porters, boatmen, &c, in Paris, voted for Prince Louis Napoleon.

On Wednesday Mr. Richard Rush, the Minister of the United States in Paris, waited on M. Lamartine at the Hotel de Ville, and formally recognised the French Republic in the name of the American Union.

The French army now comprises 537,000 men, and has greatly increased since the Revolution.—In the provinces great discontent prevails, and the schemes of the ultras to overthrow the government still caused apprehensions in Paris. A plot to blow up the Hotel de Ville, and to make the republic more democratic than is meditated by the provisional government, has been detected, and a judicial inquiry is now in progress into the alleged conspiracy, which, it is said, will compromise some persons in high station. The National guards would doubtless preserve order should any such horrible schemes be anticipated.

Next to the elections, the internal dissentions of the Government excite attention. Another explosion is reported to have taken place on the 24th inst., in which, as usual, MM. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were in open conflict; the latter desired the further postponement of the meeting of the assembly, the former opposed it; the latter threatened a demonstration, the former treated the menace with contempt. M. Ledru Rollin then declared that he would have Paris covered with barricades. M. Lamartine declared that he set his colleague at defiance, that the majority of the Government were quite prepared for any measure of that description promoted by the Minister of Interior, and they would resort to effectual measures to defeat it. After this M. Ledru Rollin lowered his tone. The breach which separates the moderates from the ultra-democrats within the Government widens every day, and it is now said that M. Ledru Rollin has spoken of giving in his resignation, and withdrawing from the Government, to be followed of course, by MM Louis Blanc, Albert, and Flocon. M. Lamartine has replied to this by assuring Ledru Rollin that, if his resignation were seriously offered, it would be immediately accepted. Ledru Rollin seems to be so far from occupying a good place in the opinions of any class—not even the operatives, and his recent endeavors to suppress the freedom of election have called forth the indignation of the entire community.

Another account says that the election returns from the sections as well as from the departments continue to be most satisfactory to those who desire to see the moderate party, represented in the provisional government by M. Lamartine, prevail. In almost every arrondissement in Paris M. Lamartine and the moderate party in the government head the lists, and throughout the departments the commissaries of M. Ledru-Rollin are at a great discount. The intelligence had produced a very sensible improvement in the money market. It was reported that M. Albert had gone over from Rollin's to Lamartine's party in the Cabinet, and that M. Ledru Rollin was only waiting for the meeting of the National Assembly to resign his post as Minister, without waiting for a dismissal.

The battle between the Prussians and Danes was not so serious an affair as represented by the telegraphic despatches. In one engagement the Prussians lost 2 killed and 50 wounded. In the next, when Schleswig was captured, the Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men; the force of the Confederation was the greatest, but it was not all engaged; the Prussian regiments of the guard and line formed the bulk of the attacking army. The loss of the Prussians, so far as can be gathered from the authenticated accounts, is about 300 men killed and wounded. That of the Danes is not yet known, but probably from having fought comparatively under cover, is not so great.

SPAIN.

The rupture between Lord Palmerston and the Spanish Government is a very remarkable one. It appears that his lordship on the 16th of last month, instructed Mr. Bulwer, our ambassador at Madrid, to advise the Spanish Government to take warning by the recent events in Europe, and to adopt a legal and constitutional system. To this remonstrance the Duke de Soto Mayor, the Spanish Foreign Minister, replied by expressing his surprise at the pretension of Lord Palmerston, which had led him to interfere, and asking to know, Lord Palmerston, would say if the Spanish Government were to advise him and his colleagues to deal liberally with Ireland. The Duke also complained that the purport of the remonstrance of the British Minister had been communicated to one of the Madrid newspapers, and actually published, before it was received by the Spanish Government, and he concluded by informing Mr. Bulwer that at any future time he should again exceed the bounds of his mission, by interfering with the private affairs of Spain, the Spanish Government would be under the painful necessity of *returning* his despatches without remark. This correspondence is understood to have been followed by a demand from the Spanish Government that Mr. Bulwer should be recalled. Here the matter, as far as we are informed at present, rests. What steps Lord Palmerston may have taken in consequence are not likely to transpire until next week, on the re-assembling of the House of Commons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 11—Brig Nonpareil from Norwich. 13—Brig David Duffell from Boston. 15—Sch. Wando from Baltimore. Toga from New York. 16—Schrs. Volant from Midleton, N. C. Mary from Little River. 17—Schrs. Patriot, Washington, Sam. Hyman from Midleton. Ino. Whitby from North Counties. 18—Sch. Sarah R. Jackson from Philadelphia.

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, received and for sale by

H. LEETE

May 18, 1848. 1tf

DR. SWAYNE IN THE SOUTH.

The following letter just come to hand and read with interest. The patient sufferer could find no relief until he used Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. It is certainly The medicine of the age, and should be in every family.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 12th, 1848.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir—Having been almost entirely cured by your valuable medicine, I cannot but feel becoming gratitude in me to make known to the long list of certificates which you have of remarkable cures by your medicines. During the years preceding last August, I was very much afflicted by a very bad cold and hacking cough, and in the latter part of that time, it continued

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RICHMOND, May 20.

Mr. Baldwin has been elected Senator in Congress by the Whig Legislature of Connecticut, in place of Mr. Huntington, deceased. He has heretofore occupied the seat by appointment of the Governor. The Hon. Truman Smith, Whig, has also been elected Senator, to succeed Mr. Niles, after 3d March next.

At New York, Genesee Flour 5 81 to 5 94. Prime White Wheat 1 36 to 1 39. Prime Yellow Corn 57. Cotton market firm.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 15th, and departed an hour afterwards for Liverpool.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia on Friday night in the Mahogany establishment of Messrs. Thompson, which was all destroyed.

The markets in Philadelphia are without change.

At Baltimore, the Hotels are crowded with Delegates and Strangers attending the Democratic Convention. Senator Dix of N Y and Gen. Butler of the Army, of Kentucky, are prominently named, the former for President and the latter for Vice President.

1400 bbls Howard St. Flour sold at 5 50 to 5 62. No change in other articles.

Arrival of the Caledonia

RICHMOND, May 22.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston at 10 o'clock yesterday.

American Canal Flour 26s to 28s 6d; 26s 6d to 27s 6d for Richmond and Alexandria; 25s 6d to 26s 6d for Orleans and Ohio. Mixed Wheat 7s 3d to 8s 4d per 70 lbs. Corn 26 to 28s per quarter.

Trade in London and Liverpool dull; prices of breadstuffs drooping.

Cotton has advanced ¼d., and a large business done; Corn meal 22 shillings; Virginia Tobacco, sound 3½, middling 4, good 4½ to 5, fine 5½.

The rate of interest at London had declined ½ per cent; Money plenty; Provisions firm. The French elections had resulted in the triumph of the Lamartine or moderate party.

[Here the Boston line of Telegraph broke.]

Our Telegraphic arrangement has again imbedded us to furnish the Steamer's News a week earlier than the mail would enable us to give it. And this time we have the pleasure of giving good news—the triumph of Moderation in France; and a rise in the price of Cotton, with large sales.

These Telegraphic despatches are obtained at a heavy expense. May we not hope, that they will not only be deemed of sufficient value to induce some of our merchants to unite in bearing part of the expense, and sharing in its advantages, but also add to our subscription list throughout the State. The Observer is the only paper in North Carolina we believe, which enjoys so early the arrangement, and encounters so much expense, for the benefit of the trading public. The difference in the value of a bale of Cotton, sold to-day, under this news, would nearly pay a year's subscription to the Observer.

INDEPENDENT APPOINTMENTS.—We learned by Telegraph from Raleigh on Saturday, that the Governor's Council assembled on that day and ratified not the Governor's nomination of the Hon. Wm. H Battle to be Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in place of Judge Daniel, deceased; nor Asa Sims Mordecai of Edenton as Judge of the Circuit Courts in place of Judge Battle; and of Bartholomew F. Moore of Halifax as Attorney General, in place of the Hon. Edward Stanly, resigned.

Though these selections may disappoint the friends of other gentlemen who are fitted to fill the stations, yet no one will deny, we presume, the eminent qualifications of those upon whom the trusts are conferred.

WHIG CANDIDATES.—For the Senate, in the District of Cabarrus and Stanly, Reuben Kendall, Esq. For Commons in Stanly County, Col. Daniel Palmer and Frances Locke, Esq.

In Buncombe County, N. W. Woodfin for the Senate, and Messrs. Thrash, Kersey and Cannon for the Commons.

In Chatham County, Wm. Albright, Esq for the Senate; and Dr. S. McClenahan, Dan'l Hackney, Esq. and James Heading, Esq for the Commons.

Surry Senatorial District, Col. A. B. McMillan, of Ashe.

In Davidson County, Burges L. Beall for the Senate, Henry Walser, (former member,) and William Harriss for the Commons.

In Halifax County, Col. Andrew Joyner for the Senate, and William L. Long and B. F. Moore, for the Commons.

In Martin County, Wm. Hyman for the Senate, and Dr. Wm. Hassell for the Commons.

In Northampton County, Burgess S. Gholson for the Senate, and Dr. Wm. Pierce for the Commons.

In Orange County, Wm. Norwood for the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. Lyon and Thos. Hogan for the Commons.

In Person County, Thos. Jones for the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. Bradsher and Wm. Bumpass for the Commons.

In Rockingham County, Wm. Leake for the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. Dillard and Wm. Wagstaff for the Commons.

In Rowan County, Jno. Giles for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Brown and Jno. Rumple for the Commons.

In Stokes County, Jno. Hill for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Hall and Jno. Hill for the Commons.

In Surry County, Jno. Hamlin for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Hamlin and Jno. Hall for the Commons.

In Wake County, Jno. Rogers for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Haywood and Jno. Pleasants for the Commons.

In Warren County, Jno. Hawkins for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Hawkins and Jno. Alston for the Commons.

In Wayne County, Jno. Dortch for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Dortch and Jno. Edmundson for the Commons.

In Wilkes County, Jno. Brown for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Brown and Jno. Wilson for the Commons.

In Yadkin County, Jno. Speer for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Speer and Jno. Hampton for the Commons.

In Anson County, Jno. Wall for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Wall and Jno. Ingram for the Commons.

In Beaufort County, Jno. Bonner for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Bonner and Jno. Bragaw for the Commons.

In Bertie County, Lewis Thompson for the Senate, and Kader Biggs and Joseph B. Cherry for the Commons.

In Brunswick County, Jno. Dawson for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Dawson and Jno. Mintz for the Commons.

In Cumberland County, Jno. Williams for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Williams and Jno. Evans for the Commons.

In Cleveland County, Jno. Hoyle for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Hoyle and Jno. Hamrick for the Commons.

In Caldwell County, Jno. Harper for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Harper and Jno. Hartley for the Commons.

In Caswell County, Jno. Graves for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Graves and Jno. Bullock for the Commons.

In Carteret County, Jno. Pigott for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Pigott and Jno. Bell for the Commons.

In Cumberland County, Jno. Williams for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Williams and Jno. Evans for the Commons.

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In Caldwell County, Jno. Harper for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Harper and Jno. Hartley for the Commons.

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In Carteret County, Jno. Pigott for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. Pigott and Jno. Bell for the Commons.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We learn that some well executed counterfeit $20 Notes on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., were passed in Wilmington on Tuesday last, by a rather stout built man, who wore a straw or chip hat, who left that place on Wednesday, arrived here on Thursday in the Steamer Wm. B. Meares, and disappeared immediately, without having attempted, so far as we have heard, to pass off any of the notes. We learn that a man answering that description was in Raleigh on Friday, attempting to pass a $20 Georgetown Note, and finally succeeded in passing off one for his Stage fare in the Western line. As no suspicion existed at Raleigh, this may or may not be a counterfeit, and it may or may not be the person who was at Wilmington.

The notes are thus described:—$20, Bank of Georgetown; vignette, female looking at a ship under full sail; on left, head of Washington; on right, head of Lafayette; sheaf of wheat and plough between signatures. D. S. McKay, Cash'r, D. J. W. Coachman, Pres't. The dates differ, some being Dec. 9th, 1846. Letter D. Some of the counterfeits bear the stamp of Silsby's, Exchange Brokers, on them.

ANOTHER.—The Charleston Courier says: "We understand that a spurious One Hundred Dollar Bill on the South Western Rail Road Bank, was received at one of the Banks of our city a day or two since. We learn that the signatures are well executed. The engraving is said to be indifferent, and this one was filled up payable to J. C. Calhoun, instead of J. C. Cochran. The few that handle bills of this amount, in these times, will probably soon detect the fraud."

GEN. TAYLOR.—The N. O. Picayune has a long article on Gen. Taylor's position as a candidate for the Presidency, particularly in reference to his remark in the letter to the Richmond Republican that "he did not design to withdraw his name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig Convention." The Picayune's article derives additional importance from the fact, apparent on its face, that it speaks by authority of Gen. Taylor, who was in the city at the time of its appearance. The following extract will show that we put the proper construction on his Richmond letter. It is an extinguisher of the Union's hopes that Gen. Taylor means to be a candidate in any event:—

"We do know that Gen. Taylor entertains the profoundest respect for Mr. Clay; that the past relations between them have been cordial, and confiding; that nothing has occurred to interrupt them; and we further know, that were Gen. Taylor to suppose that Mr. Clay's feelings towards him had become chilled by an apparent rivalry, his own would not on that account be alienated from a man whose son fell gallantly by his side, and with his life helped him to obtain the crowning victory of his military career.

"Without the opposition, if not with the direct approval of the whig party, he became committed to the positions which he now sustains to the country. It is not for him to change these relations. But this we can say from knowledge, that whenever the friends who brought Gen. Taylor forward shall withdraw his name from the canvass, they have his free consent to do so. His declaration that it is not his intention to withdraw, in case this or that man is nominated by this or that convention, is but a reiterati on in stronger terms of what he has before said, to wit: that he would have no agency in the matter of bringing himself forward for office, or in any other disposition of his name in that connection. This is the just meaning of the language in reply to the Richmond letter—and this is all that he did mean."

GEN. PILLOW.—In the Leonidas and Veritas letters, which professed to give a faithful account of the marvellous exploits of Major General Gideon J. Pillow in Mexico, it was stated, as may be remembered, that the hero, among other things, killed a Mexican Colonel with his own hands. In the Court of Inquiry which sat in Mexico for nearly two months, many witnesses were examined as to the fact of this achievement, which was stated by Leonidas to have been performed in the presence of both armies. It might have been supposed that a deed so notable would be remembered, even by some body among the thousands in the two armies. And sure enough, Gen. Pillow has at last found a man who saw the shot, saw the Mexican fall, and heard Gen. Pillow order a soldier to catch the Mexican's horse for him, the said General!

But who is this witness? It is David Ayres, a private in the 15th Infantry, who had the honor at the time to be "Orderly for Gen. Pillow." In reply to a question from Gen Pillow, he swore that the General shot an officer, when only he and Ayres and another private were present. He saw the officer fall, but did not think he was killed, for he saw him move, and what became of him afterwards he does not know.

It was proved that Ayres was a man of bad character in his company, and that Pillow had discharged him a few days after the battle, for being drunk—in other words for being able to "*see double*."

MAJOR BURNS.—This individual, in his anxiety to screen Gen. Pillow, not only swore that he wrote the Leonidas letter, which was published in the Delta, but that he, and not Gen. Pillow, made certain interlineations which appeared on the face of the letter, and which were attributed to the General. When asked how it happened that the ink and the hand-writing of the interlineations were so different from the body of the letter, he swore that he wrote several different hands. But behold, when the Court met at New Orleans a few days ago, Judge Walker, the Editor of the Delta, was examined, and swore that *he* made the interlineations. Of course Major Burns's reputation for veracity suffers, and if he were in North Carolina, and subject to the jurisdiction of her Courts, his ears would not be permitted to remain of their present ass's length.

J. J. Jackson, Esq has been elected Solicitor for the County of Chatham, in place of Charles Manly, Esq resigned.

BISHOP IVES.—We regret to learn that Bishop Ives has had a return of the serious attack of illness which prostrated him at Edenton, and consequently will be unable to attend the Episcopal Convention this week in Wilmington.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.—The prices of nearly every kind of produce is low enough in this part of the Country, but a glance at the New Orleans Prices Current shows a much worse state of things for the Western farmer, as the following items will show: Sales of Cotton at 3¾ to 6¾ Sugar 1¾ to 4¾ Molasses 12 to 16. Flour 4 50 to 5 25. Corn 26 to 35. Bacon 2¾ to 4. Lard 3¾ to 6¾. Whiskey 15 to 15¾.

We would be glad if our Locofoco friends would explain how these low prices of the farmers' produce can exist during the existence of the present free trade tariff? They were in the habit, last year, during the high prices, of asserting that these high prices were produced by the low tariff. We denied it, and affirmed that the famine in Europe was the main cause of the rise. We now deny, likewise, that the low tariff is the main cause of the low prices (though that is its natural tendency.) But the Locofocos, to be consistent, ought to maintain that the prices are still regulated by the Tariff.

GOING TO THE WEST.—A highly respectable gentleman, who emigrated from North Carolina to Mississippi some eight or ten years ago, writes us,—

"You have a correspondent in this State who has presented some grave truths to the people of his native State in regard to the inducements held out to move to the "great West." Such facts should be more generally known and appreciated. My experience corroborates his statements in every particular."

MR MANLY'S VISIT TO CRAVEN.

The Whig and Democratic candidates for Governor of North Carolina, Mr. Manly and Mr. Reid, met in Newbern, on Wednesday last, and held the first discussion of the campaign. Several of our citizens of the town and country, called upon Mr. Manly during his visit. As his personal acquaintance is not very general in this section of the State, it is proper to remark, that our citizens found Mr. Manly, as he has always been represented, a gentleman of plain, easy, and agreeable manners, and remarkably courteous and accessible. We are rejoiced that he visited our County. This visit will doubtless be productive both of an increase of the vote in his favor, and an advantage to the Whig cause. From all we saw and heard of Mr. Manly, the conviction was irresistible, that he is precisely the man to make a favorable impression both in social intercourse, and in the discussion of political topics. We do not remember ever to have heard a more effective political speech, both as regards matter and manner, than the one delivered by Mr. Manly. It was full of facts and arguments clothed in language at once plain, tasteful, and captivating, and delivered in a style of elocution, rarely equalled for distinctness, propriety, annunation, and energy combined. And what gives it its force and effect, every sentiment seems to come spontaneously, and spring from a deep and earnest conviction of its truth. It would be utterly impossible to convey in a synopsis, or even full report of the speech, any adequate idea of the impression its delivery made upon the audience.

J. C. Stevenson, Esq., after a brief and appropriate address, also introduced Mr. Reid, the Democratic candidate, to the meeting. Messrs Manly and Reid on Friday held a discussion in Beaufort. We have not heard the particulars in regard to the debate, but from the impression produced here, we have no fears as to the effect upon our friends in Carteret. The candidates returned to Newberg on Saturday evening. Mr Manly, agreeably to appointment, was to address the people of Lenoir, at Kinston on Monday. Mr. Reid, we learn, accompanies him throughout his appointments.—*Newbernian.*

From a condensed account of the speeches of the candidates, given by a writer in the Newbernian, we make the following extract, in which Mr. Manly makes some strong points:—

"The beautiful consistency of the administration was displayed, by a passing notice of the way in which they manage financial affairs. Professedly a hard money government, with an eternal issue of paper money in the form of treasury notes; but bank notes are worthless trash, and they "would not touch them with a pair of tongs." And on what basis do they issue so large an amount of treasury notes, or borrow such heavy amounts from foreigners, who after a while will take all the money out of the country? They have not a specie basis, else they would not resort to loans. This is the way in which our hard currency, free trade advocates carry out their doctrines. While by their acts they are grinding you to powder, they are singing the old song about making the rich richer, and the poor poorer;" all the time increasing a debt which must at last in all probability, be paid by a resort to direct taxation, and a vast increase in the amount to be paid by each individual. North Carolina's share of the debt, according to calculations made, being about 6,000,000 dollars, and her annual revenue amounting to about $50,000, and nearly one half of that appropriated to the high and noble purpose of education, taxation, in order to pay Carolina's share in a short time, must be enormous, and extremely burdensome; for he who now pays one dollar, must pay seventy-five dollars, and in the same ratio, he who pays 100 dollars, must pay $7,500. And what is all this for, where is the benefit that has been or will be derived from all this expenditure? It has not been applied to advance any one of the great interests of our country. "No internal improvements have been made; no system of education for the benefit of the people has been added by it;" all, "all is thrown away on manifest destiny;" to extend our domain, and to civilize the Cananches; to transfer from the wilds of Mexico, to the Halls of Congress, every shade of color, and every grade of character. And all this is for indemnity; Carolina paying twice the amount that was due from Mexico at the time the President commenced the war with Mexico."

DEATH OF MR TOLER, *Senior Editor of the Richmond Whig.*—We grieve to record the death of a personal friend, a most estimable gentleman, and one of the very ablest and most distinguished Editors in the United States. We knew him intimately in his very early manhood, and have since cherished a most affectionate regard and the highest respect for him. We have read his paper, first the "Lynchburg Virginian, and then the Whig, with instruction and encouragement for 25 years past.

His illness was brief but painful. He was conscious of its certain fatal termination, and resigned to it, for he had long been a Christian, an exemplary member of the M. E. Church. He was in the 49th year of his age, and has left a widow and two young children. His associates of the Whig say, "We have scarcely ever known a deeper gloom to be cast over this community by any event, than has now fallen upon it, from the death of this amiable and excellent man. To the Whig party, especially, his loss will be nearly irreparable. Where will they find the same ability, the same perseverence, the same steadiness of purpose, the same cheerfulness in defeat, the same moderation in victory? Mr. Toler was a man more widely and generally beloved, even by political adversaries, than almost any person we ever knew."

The Richmond Times says.—

"Mr. Toler had been for many years one of the most prominent conductors of the press in Virginia. He was remarkable for the extreme laboriousness with which he investigated and digested every subject of political interest; for the judiciousness of the opinions he formed; and for the clearness, assiduity and general ability with which he sustained them. Since his connection with the Whig, we have been continually astonished at the evidences, furnished by his articles, of the unwearying minuteness of his familiarity with every topic of the day. We believe that no other editor, in the United States, accomplished in the same period, so great an amount of toilsome labor. The seeds of his fatal disease were indeed, laid in habits of ill judged industry that were inconsistent with the preservation of health. As a contemporary, it gives us pleasure to testify, that Mr. Toler was distinguished for the courtesy and moderation with which he conducted his paper, even when engaged in controversies that might easily have betrayed him into irritability and bitterness.

"Mr. Toler was one the delegates from this State to the Whig National Convention. Carter Braxton, Esq., of Herico, is the Alternate Delegate."

REMEDY FOR THE DECAY OF PINE TREES.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Chronicle makes the following apparently sensible suggestions:—

I recollect on passing through a strip of pine woods, some years since, that many of the trees, in a portion of it embracing several acres, were either dead or in a dying state, and my attention was particularly attracted by the large number of birds, of the woodpecker tribe, among the trees; upon a more particular examination, I found myriads of a species of worm in the bark of the decayed trees, which at once accounted for the influx of the birds. I could not tell whether the worm was first deposited in the healthy tree and destroyed it, or in the bark of the tree after its decay; but I presumed the former; as the disease, when I passed, was confined to one portion of the woods, and was gradually widening its borders, which I attributed to the extension of the insects, as they multiplied in numbers; whereas, if the tree died first, dead trees might be expected to be found scattered throughout the woods; there was no apparent difference in the soil or exposure. If my conjecture is well founded, the remedy for the evil is obvious, viz: watch carefully for the first appearance of decay, and cut down and remove immediately, before the larvæ of the insects have become developed, burning up the refuse left on the ground; this would, I doubt not, check the evil to some extent. But it is desirable to act against this enemy on a more extended scale, and I think this could be accomplished by taking advantage of the direction of the wind, and, selecting such materials as would produce the densest and most suffocating smoke, have extensive fires lighted, and smoke the woods well for several days. Even where the woods are not infected, this course might keep off the enemy and save much valuable timber.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, Mr. Borland spoke against the constitutionality of Mr. R. Johnson's resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the appointment of officers who have not been nominated to the Senate for confirmation

Mr. Calhoun then took the floor and spoke at length on the Yucatan bill. As was to have been anticipated, Mr. C. was totally opposed to the proposed measure; and to support his position upon the question, entered into an argument to prove that the case of Yucatan, even as stated by the President, does not come within the meaning of the declaration of President Monroe, upon the subject of foreign interference in the affairs of this continent. And, moreover, this declaration, such as it was, could not afford the slightest grounds for the steps proposed to be taken in the bill, as reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. There existed no proof whatever that England contemplated the idea of assuming sovereignty over Yucatan; and even were this the case, still it would not bring it within the scope of Mr Monroe's declaration, as such assumption would have been made in accordance with the voluntary request and expressed wishes of the Yucatecos.

These very declarations too, in the broad sense now given them, had been most emphatically disavowed by the Republican party within three years after they had been made. He would challenge any one to produce a single instance where they had been carried into effect. To the contrary, instances where they had been disregarded were numerous and could readily be specified. There might indeed be cases where he would be disposed to resist encroachments of European powers, to the utmost of the country's ability. As one of these he would instance that of Cuba, which should never be permitted to pass from the hands of Spain into those of any formidable power. He had been asked whether if it were satisfactorily proved that England was about to take possession of Yucatan, he would then interfere. To this, he should reply, "he would not." And for the reason, that the occupation and possession of Yucatan by England would add nothing to her power in interfering with or cutting off our trade with the West Indies.

To these considerations, Mr. Calhoun adduced other cogent arguments that should deter us from entangling ourselves in the affair. A military occupation of Yucatan would be expensive—very expensive—in short, another Seminole campaign; and at a time when the disturbed state of Europe admonishes us more than ever to husband our resources, to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. For these reasons he would oppose the bill before the Senate and with it all the amendments that had been offered.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of other business.

A message was received from the President, communicating copies of the correspondence between Com. Perry and the Naval Department, relative to the Yucatan difficulties.

From this it appears, that a detachment of marines had been ordered to Laguna to repel any attack of the Indians upon that point, but not to march into the interior.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bagby moved to take up his resolution declaring that neither Congress, a territorial government, nor the people of a territory of the United States, have any power to exclude slavery from such territory.

Mr. Badger moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which a long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Foote, Bagby, Badger and Westcott took part; when the motion to lay on the table was carried—ayes 26, nays 9.

The Yucatan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bagby took the floor and spoke on the subject.

On Wednesday, Mr. Dix spoke in favor of the Yucatan bill, on the ground of humanity.

Mr. Hannegan then moved that the bill be laid aside till to-morrow, in consequence of his having heard that a treaty had been made between the Indians and the whites of Yucatan.

On Thursday, Mr. Allen replied to Mr. Johnson, on the resolution relative to nominations of officers not sent in.

On motion, the Senate agreed to adjourn from Monday to Thursday, to have the Chamber put in Summer order, and to enable such of the members as chose to attend the Baltimore Convention, to do so.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 15th, the bill retaining moneys advanced in the equipment of volunteers, was passed.

Mr. Andrew Stewart submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of our exports of breadstuffs and cotton to England, during two specified periods, to the end that it might be made evident, whether they had been increased through the present tariff, or otherwise.

Upon this an interesting discussion ensued in which Messrs C. J. Ingersoll, Stewart and Bayly, took part.

Mr. Bayly offered an amendment, which was agreed to, including in the call, information respecting the amount of specie, breadstuffs, &c., exported within the last twenty years.

The resolution was then adopted.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance occurred.

On Wednesday, the Pension and Post Office Appropriation Bills were debated.

The House resolved to adjourn from Monday to Thursday.

On Thursday, after the ordinary morning business, the Post Office bill was again debated.

DORRISM IN OHIO.—The Locofoco State Convention of Ohio has adopted resolutions entirely approving of the act of their members of the late Legislature in withdrawing from their seats to prevent the passage of an Apportionment Bill dividing the State into districts, as required by the Constitution, for the election of members of the next Legislature. Their resolutions also call upon the Governor to convene the Legislature again, for the purpose of passing a law in lieu of the one already passed which they denounce as unconstitutional. But it is scarcely probable that the Governor will listen to a call which if granted would but lead to a repetition of the scenes already enacted—a vacation of their seats by the minority when they find themselves outvoted by the majority. Anticipating, as a matter of course, that the Governor will not convene the Legislature, they have gone on to resolve, that they will then go to the polls in October, in all their force, "and cast their suffrages for democratic candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives, under the whig apportionment scheme, with a view to ulterior measures for the preservation of their just political rights. These measures may be defined to be, in the first instance, a refusal on the part of the democratic candidates who shall receive a majority of the votes cast in the several counties and districts, to take upon themselves the obligations of senators and representatives, under a fraudulent and nugatory enactment for their election."

Now here is a dilemma for Locofocoism. They assert that a law is unconstitutional, yet they resolve to act under it as if it were constitutional.—They will vote under a law which they contend gives no right to vote. And then, they will require such persons as they may succeed in electing under that law to refuse to take their seats, and thus, if they should happen to have elected more than one-third of the whole number of members, (as is quite probable,) that third may defeat all Legislative action of the other two-thirds, and put a stop to the wheels of government! Such is the disorganization and anarchy to which Locofocoism leads, in Ohio as in Rhode Island; and the force of party is so strong, that it is really to be apprehended that the State government of Ohio may be brought to that predicament. At least the public will await the result with some anxiety, mingled indeed with a hope, that Dorrism may come to no more reputable end in Ohio than it did in Rhode Island.

Four Steam boats were burnt at St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday last.

A fire in Detroit, destroyed two Hotels, a printing office, and 40 other houses.

By Telegraph.

RICHMOND, May 22—35 minutes past 8 P. M.

Affairs in France are settled since the election. A riot had occurred at Rouen, which was quieted after many persons had been killed. The French Chamber of Deputies was opened on the 4th. Purgeveau, as senior, took the chair. The members of the Provisional Government entered and were received with applause. Dupont spoke, resigning his power to the Chambers. A President was to be elected on the 5th, and Lamartine would undoubtedly be chosen.

Christian movements throughout Great Britain. Mehemet Ali was dying. A compromise had taken place between O'Brien and O'Connell; they shook hands publicly, and the leaders of the two factions were urging union for Repeal.

Hostilities in Holstein. Danes retreating before the Confederates. Frightful disorders in Posen. The Austrian Constitution was proclaimed on the 22d, amid rejoicing. The Austrians had gained slight advantages over the Italians. Sardinians about attacking Verona. Treviso submitted. Venice blockaded. English Consul died before mob excited by England.

At New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the market for breadstuffs was dull and declining. Cotton firm.

The Democratic National Convention was temporarily organized—Judge Pirce of Louisiana Chairman. A committee of one from each State was appointed to examine credentials, and the Delegates adjourned to 5 o'clock in the Afternoon. The Barnburners and Hunkers were uncompromising, and the Cass party in the ascendant.

GOLD MINES.—The Randolph Herald gives the following account of the

HOOVER MINE.

This mine is situated about 12 miles west of this place, near the Uwharrie, and about two miles from the road leading to Salisbury. It was discovered in February, 1847, and operations were commenced in March following. Prior to this time, Mr. Hoover's land, being considered of an ordinary quality, had been valued at $800. Cabins have been erected for the accommodation of the laborers, store-houses have been built and filled with goods, large quantities of ore have been taken out, and on every hand there are strong indications of enterprize. Numbers prompted by curiosity now visit the place; a considerable number make it their home, and at all hours of the day the sound of the hammer and the pick is to be heard. Mr Hoover, after having received about $12,000 in toll, (one seventh part of the gold realized,) has sold his entire interest to Messrs. Patten & Woodfin, of Buncombe county, for the sum of $18,000. Before the transfer, however, the following leases had been granted for the term of 20 years:

Boles's Lease, in which Noah Boles, G. W. Floyd, A. M. Pugh, Nixon Henly, George Kinley, and J. M. A. Drake, are now interested.—This lot was first worked by Mr. Boles, and has yielded large profits in proportion to the amount of labor bestowed. From 18 bushels of his best ore, he informs us, he realized 956 pennyweights in the amalgam state. The ore, he thinks, on an average, will yield about 10 pennyweights per bushel.

A lease has also been taken by Messrs. John Thomas, G. H. Lee, and ——— Lolten; one by Messrs. Mullinix, Lassiter, and Hodgin; the Caraway lease by Messrs Ward, Pugh, Henly, B. F. Hoover, and J. T. Boyd; one by Messrs. Joseph Hoover, Sr., Wm. A. Pierce J. Pool, and William Rush; one by Messrs. Allen Keerans, Alson Keerans, Pennel Keerans, and Pennel Wood; another by Messrs. Noah Rush, Christopher Hill, and W. Hill; and two others, one by Avery, Smith & Co., the other by Hawkins, Carson & Co.

These leases, judging from the large sums that have been paid for many of them, are all yielding handsome profits, at least exhibiting the most flattering prospects. Which is most productive, is not for us to say, even if we knew. The fact, that about $60,000 have been invested here since the discovery of the mine, will give the reader a more correct idea of the estimation in which it is held, than any account that we could give.

There are fifteen cabins on the hill, two stores, and two smith shops. Messrs. Boles & Co. have two mills on Uwharrie, about two miles from the hill, constructed for the purpose of grinding the ore, each of which grinds about 100 bushels per day. The ore is conveyed to these mills on wagons, at an expense of three cents per bushel.—Four good horses can draw 25 bushels, and four trips can be made during the day. Messrs. Avery & Co. are also making preparations for the construction of five mills, at a distance of ¼ of a mile from the hill. Some of these are to be in operation in a short time. The several companies have large quantities of ore now ready for the mills.

The cost of grinding depends on the quality of the ore the ordinary ore costs from 10 to 12½ cts. per bushel, while very hard ore costs much more. It must all be competely pulverized, otherwise much gold will be lost.

Leases and interests have been selling here at high rates, and the who gets a place whereon to set his foot, must have the dollars.

Col. Paine.—We learn that Col. Paine has reached North Carolina on a hasty visit to his family. Unless his furlough is enlarged, he will have to return in the course of a week, sixty days absence only having been granted.—*Raleigh Register.*

Capt. Wm. J. Clark.—Our gallant young townsman, Capt. Wm. J. Clark, and Lady, arrived in this city on Saturday last. We are happy to state that notwithstanding the severe conflicts, and deep afflictions through which the Captain has passed, he is in fine spirits, and will, we trust, be speedily restored to perfect health and vigor. We cordially unite with our citizens in welcoming him to his home and friends again.—*Raleigh Star.*

Long John Wentworth, writing home from Washington city, states the startling fact that "Col. Benton, for whom the Lasalle Circuit instructed its delegate to vote for President, has not spoken to Mr Polk since last fall." Thus it is:—

"Tho' love be warm awhile,
Soon it grows cold."

REMEDIES FOR FITS.

For a Fit of Passion.—Walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness.—Count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

Employment for Children.—A source of much unhappiness to children and of trouble to parents, especially mothers, is the want of employment for the young members of the family at home. Half the scolding and punishment and mischief, which form no inconsiderable portion of the every day history of some households, could be avoided, if the young and restless subjects of discipline were furnished with some occupation. It is as irksome for the faculties of an active child to have nothing to do as it is for those of an active adult; and it is natural that a child left without any diversion should resort to devices to pass away the time which the parent calls mischievous and annoying.

Call and Settle.

PERSONS indebted to W. W. Briggs are informed that their accounts and notes are in the hands of Mr. Jacob Snow, and an early settlement desired.

JOHN H. COOK, Trustee.

May 20, 1848. 16-3w

Stop the Thief!—On Saturday night last, some villain stole my negro man JOE, aged 50 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 180 lbs, having a scar on his right jaw, caused by tooth-ache. I forbid any person from buying him, as he is my personal property. A liberal reward will be paid for any intelligence which may lead to his recovery, or for securing him in any Jail so that I may get him again.

NEILL FAIRLEY.

May 22, 1848. 16-2w

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, a small well formed bay HORSE, about five years old, with short thick black mane, black tail and legs, walks and trots fast. I purchased him in April of John H. Wren of Randolph county, and when heard from was passing Murchison's Factory, in that direction. Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information thankfully received.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

May 22, 1848. 16

To the Whigs of the Sixth Electoral District.

During our late Superior Court a consultation was had by gentlemen from several counties in this Electoral District, (consisting of the counties of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Stanly, and Montgomery,) as to the most convenient time and place for holding a Convention to nominate a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President. And it was determined to recommend that the Convention be held in this Town, on Thursday the 8th day of June proximo. The National Convention will meet in Philadelphia on the 7th, and it is expected that the Telegraph will convey to the District Convention here on the 8th, news of the National Nomination.

We are requested to express the hope, that our friends in the several counties above named will concur in the suggestion, and will immediately hold meetings and appoint Delegates *who will attend the Convention.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening last, at the M. E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Cruetzburg, Mr. ALEXANDER McRAE, Jr., to Miss MARIA ELIZABETH CHAMBERS, all of that place.

In Montgomery county, on the 4th instant, by Oliver Wylie, Esq., F. H. MAXWELL, Esq., of Mecklenburg county, N. C., to Mrs. MARY ANN PERPALL, of St. Augustine, Florida.

In Johnston county, on the 11th inst., by Joel Joyner, Esq., Mr. J. C. VINCENT, of Sampson, to Miss EMILY W. EASON, daughter of Col. John Eason

O may those hearts by love united,
And mingled into one,
Fondly keep the vows so plighted,
And dream of them alone. Com.

☞ Register and Recorder.

In Orange county, on the 12th inst., Mr JNO. S. FAUCETT to Miss ARILLA McCAULEY, daughter of the late John McCauley, dec'd.

At Poplar Grove, the residence of Col. Andrew Joyner, in Halifax County, on the 11th inst., by Rev. R. O. Burton, Dr. WILLIAM LUNSFORD LONG, to Miss SARAH EDWARDS, daughter of the late Gov. Hutchings G. Burton.

DIED,

In Orange county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ANN KERR, aged 92 years and 6 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 23.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	47 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	12½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Business very dull and we do not know of any change in prices of Merchandize or Produce in our market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8; Western sides 6½; moderate stock on hand. Corn has arrived abundantly from Baltimore, &c. and sold at 47½ to 50 cents. Cow Peas 48. Lard 7½ to 9. Lime 70. Flooring Boards 8 to 9 50; Wide 5 50; Scantling 5 00.—Moderate sales of Mill Timber at 3 to 6 50; Shipping 8 to 8 50. Turpentine has fallen; 2 10 to 2 15; hard 1 10 to 1 12; new virgin 2 50. Spirits 25 to 26. Tar 1 37 to 1 42. Shingles have gone down to 90 to 1 12. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 5¾, chiefly 5 to 5¼.—Sales of the week 130 bales; in all 9,200 bales.—No change in price of other articles.

Cotton at Columbus 4 to 7¾. At Augusta 4½ to 6.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¼ to 6¾. Corn, N. C. 58; Western 50. Flour 5 25 to 5

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb 21 3-tf

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

I FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.
1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.
2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.
For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848 5tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD.

Grocer and Commission Merchant.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,
Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.
☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 14, 1847 67-tf

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 249 Market street,
BALTIMORE.
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1, 1848 5-3m

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, descriptive of the Property, &c.
The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bacon was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three fourths of the value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, June 19, 1848. 29tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.
APPLICATIONS to Ross may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
June 26, 1848. 90-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.
THIS long established and well known Institution having been in active operation for the last 36 years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1845. 1-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he does not intend to stay in this place, and will therefore give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar to a few Young Ladies at their residences or his own.
N. B. Instruction given on Violin and Flute.
Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or copy will be taken.
Feb 12, 1848 2tf

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Cape Fear Hotel, and more recently as the Cape Fear House, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which the country affords, and his Bar Room with the choicest of Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please, and the care he hopes to gain, he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very sulky countenance, stout and heavy. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.
All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person offending.
NEILL McPHAUL.
Orrisdale P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
Dec. 7, 1847. 93tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.
Mr. B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.
For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.
☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
A. Oct 17, 1847. J. L. BRYAN. 90tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

WANTING AN OWNER,

A LOT of HOLLOW-WARE. J,
" " Also a lot " " K.
And 25 kegs Powder, W. H.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' S. B. Co.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of
Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradula Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.
—ALSO—
Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of
GROCERIES,
Among which are—
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Wire tooth Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.
—ALSO—
Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Sad. Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.
The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods at its low rate, which will be sold low. In part as follows:
Gold pens, silver pencils and holders, springs, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel, and crackers, corn screws, dog collars and coats, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, irons and joints, egg beaters, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, jewelry, dressing cases, tucks, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, small boxes, vision slings, tuning forks, violins, flutes, tambourines, harmonicons, piccolo flutes, eologues, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassolia boxes, macassar and antique oils, &c. &c., pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby pumpers, &c. &c., in short a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.
—ALSO—
Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, spirits candies, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar, young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mouree, and Nanyong Teas, Sperm and mateoulay snuff, CANDLES, an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for cartridge makers use.
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848 3-tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.
HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the Town and country generally. He is prepared to perform every operation in the Dental line, and all operations in the profession thoroughly. Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
He is also prepared to insert which upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in the mode of fixing Teeth by atmospheric pressure, he is enabled for the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., and consequently to restore the natural Teeth. He will also attend to Regularities of Children's Teeth &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.
Having practiced a number of years in the Profession in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.
Office next door to the Telegraph Office, Ross Hotel
☞ Ladies attended at their residences if required.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.
In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.
In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.
To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.
☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, April 14 10-tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND,—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of
Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.
The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices, at auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lowns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleached and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Helds,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloths,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Tuffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 5tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Mayner & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, or country produce to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847 82-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.
Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.
HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 79tf
☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

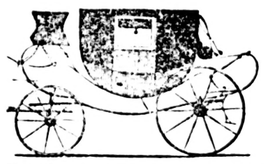
NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,
Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL.

HAY STREET.
ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, to which they call the attention of the public. It comprises a very extensive and well assorted assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with
25 HHDS SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 bbls. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum ditto,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
50 boxes Raisins,
Mess Pork, Mackerel, Tanners' Oil, Cast, German, English and American Steel, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Teas, English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese, Spices, Madder, Potash, Indigo, &c. &c.
☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.
THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.
Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.
Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.
REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.
E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 100

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of
Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.
Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Mersedies Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker spring Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)
ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.
Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,
Has taken the Store between the Market House and the new Hotel
HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of the fact. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb 24, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing TIN, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

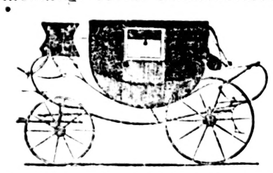
CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Cotton Planters and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.
☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Fast Revolving Strand Premium PUMP, by Wells & Osterus, Ag'ts. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up eleavations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.
He is now Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.
☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.
C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

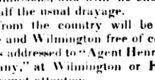
WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.
Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.
Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.
He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.
☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of
CHAIRS,
Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.
Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct 11, 1847 84tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.
THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.
☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.
This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.
Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions. All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf



MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.
The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.
THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.
The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company, at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.
Passage each way $3.
Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.
THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and liberal favors, and a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.
E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

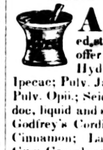
IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.
We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.
They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.
The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.
All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf
☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,
Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.
☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER



ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.
Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.
Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,
for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Pertumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:
Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimple or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scurvies, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Weeds or Drugs. Exposure or imprudence in life.
THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly recommended for convalescent and poor, feeble, consuming females in the last expressed sentence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Gallipots of Peruvian Bark or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contained in the medicine is capable of the greatest of the effects sustained by the superiority of these preparations, and no one would desire to drink a gallon decoction, which in a pint contained the same medicinal virtue.
The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.
New York, Jan. 7, 1848.
Messrs. A. E. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the South ern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained by the great medicinal value. In my own case, after suffering almost the extremity of misery, especially the entire destruction of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, at home and navigating influenza.
Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past three years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensible requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I feel confident its healthy restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.
Yours very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR
Late Consul to New Grenada.
For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail by A. E. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, Ingraham street, corner of Willson, New York.
Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.
☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.
☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.
Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.
☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.
THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.
They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.
They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.
Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.
These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound,